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A RUINED FAMILY.

We have here a picture, alas! too faithful, of many a scene of domestic wretchedness, familiar to those who visit the poor in populous cities. The sight, it is true, is repulsive and shocking to the humane heart: but yet a salutary lesson may be read in it, by any one who deliberately views it with an eye of serious contemplation. To one who has had long acquaintance with the poor in our large towns, and knows much of their condition and habits, their abodes, their necessities and moral circumstances, this scene may awaken the memory of places and individuals of various characters and histories. There are benevolent individuals living in this city, of different ages and of both sexes, who have formed an extensive and intimate acquaintance with the destitute poor, in the course of long periods devoted to their assistance, in the various forms in which man may be useful to his fellow man; and many afflicting instances of suffering and of virtue have they to recount, many scenes, some painful and some gratifying, some instructive and others encouraging, in a high degree. By a happy organization, admirably suited to the circumstances of society, several of our great benevolent associations provide for the discovery and relief of the various wants of the poorer classes among us. We refer to the Bible, Tract, Sunday-school and Temperance societies, as well as to such institutions as our infirmaries, hospitals, &c. Indeed we have often made the reflection, after a view of facts, that, in certain districts, all seemed to be done for the good of the poor families in it, which could easily be accomplished or devised, while little else seemed wanting, but a disposition among the sufferers to do their own proper parts in the work of improvement.

But there are other objects which we should sometimes have in view, when we contemplate the misery which exists around us. After we have done all that may be in our power, to relieve or to alleviate present suffering, and to prevent its return, we may often learn, from what we have seen, to teach others how to avoid the evils which others have had to endure, or at least to place ourselves doubly on our guard, and thus prevent future injury to ourselves and our friends. Well would it have been for the present generation, if those who are now most sunken in wretchedness had been only

made acquainted with the dangers of those courses which have led them to ruin; and well will it be for the next generation, if timely means are used to warn and guard them. None of those who become victims of vice or idleness, see the end of the way they take while at its beginning; and so differently do the two extremes appear, that it is difficult to convince an inexperienced youth that they have any connection. Ah, we greatly fail in our scheme of education, if we do not bend our special exertions to show our children that one inevitably leads to the other. Idleness often seems so much like natural rest, and belongs to so smiling a train of amusements, that the child, the youth and often the man, regards it as both safe and proper, and indulges in it with as little apprehension as the infant, though it is one of the most deadly enemies of the human race.

Let us for a moment place in contrast this scene with that of a happy family, surrounded, not by luxuries, but merely with the plainest comforts of life, and possessing such manners and such an aspect as we find around thousands of virtuous firesides in all parts of our country.

A WORKING BISHOP.—The Bishop, (Dr. Selwyn), is a most remarkable man. He is the presiding genius of the College (St. John's, Auckland,) and of the Church in New Zealand. He has a commanding appearance, and preaches most eloquently, lives abstemiously, and works indefatigably. He has already walked four times through the island by himself, among the natives, in the most disturbed parts; preaching daily, and visiting every native path (fortified or enclosed station) in his road. I believe he has seen every native on the island; and he says he has never been robbed or ill-treated; and talks of walking through New Zealand, with the same coolness as you would of travelling in England by railway. Mrs. S. is a fit partner to the bishop; she is at present teaching the natives to knit and work, that they may make their own clothes. We breakfast and take tea in the bishop's own rooms, which are very small, and filled with books. We dine in the hall at two o'clock upon the commons—pork, beef and potatoes.—SEL.

Wisdom is a mighty power that is capable of checking the progress of oppression: it is a sword which God gave man to drive violence out of the world.

Chinese Fishing Cormorant.

We give the following additional remarks on this singular bird, from "Fortune's 'Three Years' Wanderings in China," having before published an account of his first observations on the mode of using it in the south of China.

Since I first saw these birds on the Ning-po canal, I have had opportunities of inspecting them and their operations in many parts of China, more particularly in the country between the towns of Hang-chow-foo and Shanghai. I also saw great numbers of them on the river Min, near Foo-chow-foo. I was most anxious to get some living specimens, that I might take them home to England. Having great difficulty in inducing the Chinese to part with them, or indeed to speak at all on the subject, when I met them in the country, owing to our place of meeting being generally in those parts of the interior where the English are never seen, I applied to her Majesty's consul at Shanghai (Captain Balfour), who very kindly sent one of the Chinese connected with the consulate into the country, and procured two pairs for me. The difficulty was now to provide food for them on the voyage from Shanghai to Hong-Kong. We procured a large quantity of live eels, this being a principal part of their food, and put them into a jar of mud and fresh water. These they ate in a most voracious manner, swallowing them whole, and, in many instances, vomiting them afterward. If one bird was unlucky enough to vomit his eel, he was fortunate indeed if he caught it again, for another, as voracious as himself, would instantly seize it, and swallow it in a moment. Often they would fight stoutly for the fish, and then it either became the property of one, or, as often happened, their sharp bills divided the prey, and each ran off and devoured the half which fell to his share. During the passage down we encountered a heavy gale at sea; and as the vessel was one of those small clipper schooners, she pitched and rolled very much, shipping seas from bow to stern, which set everything on her decks swimming. I put my head out of the cabin-door when the gale was at its height, and the first thing I saw was the cormorants devouring the eels, which were seen floating all over the decks. I then knew that the jar must have been turned over or smashed to pieces, and that of course all the eels which escaped the bills of the cormorants were now swimming in the ocean.

After this I was obliged to feed them upon anything on board which I could find; but when I arrived at Hong-Kong they were not in very good condition. Two of them died soon after; and as there was no hope of taking the others home alive, I was obliged to kill them and preserve their skins.

The Chinaman from whom I bought these birds, has a large establishment for fishing and breeding the birds about thirty or forty miles from Shanghai, and between that town and Chapoo. They sell at a high price even among the Chinese themselves—I believe from six to eight dollars per pair, that is from 30s. to 40s. As I was anxious to learn something of their food and habits, Mr. Medhurst, jun., interpreter to the British consulate at Shanghai, kindly undertook to put some questions to the man who brought them, and sent me the following notes connected with this subject: "The fish-catching birds eat small fish, yellow eels, and pulse-jelly. At five P. M. every day each bird will eat six taels (eight ounces) of eels or fish, and a catty of pulse jelly. They lay eggs after three years, and in about the fourth or fifth month. Hens are used to incubate the eggs. When about to lay, their faces turn red, and then a good hen must be prepared. The date must be clearly written upon the shells of the eggs laid, and they will hatch in twenty-five days. When hatched, take the young and put them upon cotton, spread upon some warm water, and feed them with eel's blood for five days. After five days they can be fed with eels' flesh chopped fine, and great care must be taken in watching them. When fishing, a straw tie must be put upon their necks, to prevent them from swallowing the fish when they catch them. In the eighth or ninth month of the year, they will daily descend into the water at ten o'clock in the morning, and catch fish until five in the evening, when they will come on shore. They will continue to go in this way until the third month, after which time they cannot fish until the eighth month comes round again. The male is easily known from the female, it being generally a larger bird, and in having a darker and more glossy feather, but more particularly in the size of the head, the head of the male being large, and that of the female small." Such are the habits of this extraordinary bird. As the months named in the note just quoted refer to the Chinese calendar, it follows that these birds do not fish in the summer months.

The Baptist Mission in Germany.

Luther and Melancton were often urged to abandon entirely that corrupt and unholy church in which they had been bred, and to form one altogether distinct from it, after the model of that founded by Christ and the Apostles. But their undue veneration for an ancient and widely extended nominal church, and their mistaken views of policy, led them to cherish many usages which ought to have been done away, and to adopt some principles which are radically defective, and which have well nigh proved the ruin of their own church.

By refusing to make any distinction between the converted and the unconverted, and thus rendering it impracticable even to aim directly at making their church "an assembly of saints," they laid the foundation for that system of Rationalism which their unconverted successors in the universities and in the ministry reared, and which has, at length, come to be dreaded by Christians almost as much as the papacy itself.

Unfortunately, the newly organized, or rather modified, church was, by the authority of the Reformers and by the cold touch of the state, congealed into an immutable form. Thus confessions, and catechisms, and formulas of concord became a fundamental law of the state, and an apostolical principle or practice not formally recognised by these, if adopted by an individual or body of individuals, is made an act of high misdemeanor punishable with fines and penalties.

The first consequence was the almost total extinction of the spirit of Christianity within the pale of the nominal church. The next was a corrupt theology and an abandonment of the divine authority of the Bible. The last consequence is the denial of the divine authority of the Reformers, or of their legal representatives, the civil rulers; and here the reaction strikes the bottom line of truth. A strife has thus commenced between ruler and subject on the question of religious liberty.

It is a singular circumstance that, while religious liberty is defended by the unbelieving part of the church, the pious members are closely linked with the state, and are now the apostles, and will soon be the martyrs of intolerance. There is now a very large body of educated men who are determined on asserting and

maintaining their rights as men; and, besides these, there is a revolutionary party, who have imbibed the political sentiments of the Swiss and the French.

The Baptists have, without any interference with political matters, proved themselves in Germany, what they have always and everywhere been,—the martyrs of religious liberty. By the providence of God, they were unexpectedly placed in the very van of that great movement which is now agitating all Germany. The imprisonment of Oncken and the Monsters not only presented to multitudes, already weary of ecclesiastical rule, an illustration of that tendency which they detested, but introduced to the whole German nation the Baptists in their true character, as a quiet, virtuous and truly Christian denomination, entirely distinct from the old Anabaptists of that country. Such is the statement of the Germans themselves, as found in their most respectable periodical publications.

Mr. Oncken, well practised in speaking two or three languages, was admirably educated for his work, by his previous employment as agent of the Edinburgh Bible Society, and Secretary of the Lower Saxony Tract Society. Mr. Lehmann was a very efficient lay brother while a member of the Lutheran church, and was not only a hearty coadjutor in all deeds of piety and Christian benevolence in which his brethren were engaged, but actually performed, single-handed, much missionary service in the city of Berlin. These men, to say nothing of their associates, are truly apostolical in spirit, discreet in all their deportment, energetic in action, and always ready to meet the emergencies of their high and holy calling. Where, in all our missions, have we been able to find, on the very spot where their services were most needed, two such laborers? This is the only instance in which native missionaries have been found, who were, in all respects, competent to be placed at the head of affairs.

Like a flame driven by the winds, the truth, proclaimed by them and witnessed by their sufferings, has been continually spreading wider and wider, and ever breaking forth at new and unexpected points.

As city and village tract distributors, or as travelling tradesmen, the private members of these apostolical churches

perform a surprising amount of missionary labor, so that the ordained missionaries often find it necessary to follow in their train, for the purpose of baptising the converts and forming them into churches, or branches of churches. Nor is it strange that this should be so. The common people in Germany are famishing for the bread of life. The new-born churches are fresh in their spiritual life, and full of vigor for their work; and are, moreover, under the direction of wise and mature instructors and guides. The converts, unedified and unattracted by the tedious discussions which they have been accustomed to hear, respecting the mysterious efficacy of sacraments, and the hopeful condition of those who, after reaching a certain age, are adopted as children of the church, turn instinctively away from such an impure national establishment, and seek a church where a broad line of distinction is drawn between believers and unbelievers.

Let us look, finally, at the importance of the posts occupied in that country by our numerous and flourishing churches. They extend along the waters of all the north of Germany, dotting the whole coast from Holland to Russia. They are on the Weser, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula, that is to say, on all the important northern rivers, and in the great commercial towns on each, except the Vistula. They are in Holland, East Friesland, Oldenburg, the territories of Bremen and Hamburg, Holstein, Denmark, (both the peninsula and the islands,) and all the north of Prussia, from Mecklenburg to the borders of Russia. Then, from Hamburg they extend south through Hanover, Brunswick and Hesse into Baden, and thence east into Wirtemberg and Bavaria. From Baireuth in Bavaria, after passing one considerable interval, they extend into Silesia, and then, in one unbroken series, pervade the eastern provinces of Prussia, thus completing the circle.

If we contemplate the towns in which our churches are established, we shall be directed first to Hamburg, the chief commercial town in Germany. Here were our earliest efforts made; and here was the first struggle of our missionaries with the civil authorities. The senate of this "Free City," at length, ashamed of those oppressions which held it up in no enviable light to the gaze of the civilized

world, yielded the contest and let the noble prisoner go free, with liberty to preach the gospel. Next, about 160 miles to the south-east, is Berlin, the centre of political and moral influence in the north of Germany. Here, too, restrictions were laid upon our missionaries. But these are now withdrawn, and the cabinet of Berlin has given an example of religious toleration, of unspeakable importance to all our German churches, one which the smaller states cannot long delay to imitate. A church has recently been founded in Stettin, a flourishing and important town near the mouth of the Oder, and about eighty miles north of Berlin; and another at Elbing, about 200 miles east of Stettin, and near one of the mouths of the Vistula. At the north-eastern extremity of Prussia, on a large basin of water into which the Dnieper empties, and about 600 miles distant from Hamburg, is the city of Memel with its two churches, from which the gospel is at this time spreading northward into Lithuania.

Commencing again at Hamburg, and turning towards the south, we find a church at Bremen, the second commercial town in Germany, about fifty miles south-west of Hamburg; and about twenty-five miles west of this, another at Oldenburg, the capital of the duchy of the same name. There is a church also at Marburg, about 200 miles south of Hamburg. This place, in the time of the Reformation, was the chief seat of learning and of theological influence in the dominions of the Landgrave Philip of Hesse, and is still very important as a university town. At Baden, the celebrated watering-place in the grand duchy of Baden, a church was planted during the last year. About forty miles to the east of this, and about 400 south of Hamburg, is Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the great Protestant literary emporium of the south of Germany, where a church has existed for several years. About 160 miles in a north-easterly direction from this place is Baireuth, an important town in the north of Bavaria, where we had a church since 1840. In the east of Germany, about 270 miles from Baireuth, and about 320 from Hamburg, is the city of Breslau, the capital of Silesia and a university town, in which a church has also been recently organized.—*Bap. Miss. Magazine.*

The Porcelain Tower at Nanking.

A British officer obtained some particulars and a printed paper from a person in charge of the above edifice, of which the following is a translation :—

"After the removal of the imperial residence from Nanking to Peking, the temple was erected by the bounty of the Emperor Youngslo. The work of erection occupied a period of 19 years. The building consists of nine stories of variegated porcelain, and its height is about 350 feet, with a pine-apple of gilt copper at the summit. Above each of the roofs is the head of a dragon, from which, supported by iron rods, hang eight bells, and below, at right angles, are 80 bells, making in all 152 bells. On the outside of the nine stages there are 128 lamps, and below, in the centre of the octagonal hall, twelve porcelain lamps. Above they illuminate the thirty-three heavens, and below they enlighten both the good and the bad among men. On the top are two copper boilers, weighing 1200 lbs., and a dish at 600 lbs. weight, placed there in order constantly to avert human calamities. The pagoda has been the glory of the age since Young-lo-re built and beautified it; and as a monument of imperial gratitude, it is called the "Temple of Gratitude." The expense of its erection was 2,485,484 Chinese ounces of silver, equivalent to £150,000 sterling. There are in this pagoda, as a charm against malignant influences, one carbuncle; as a preservative from water, one pearl; from fire, one pearl; from wind, one pearl; from dust, one pearl; with several Chinese translations of Sanscrit books relating to Budda and Buddhism.

Lecompte, in his Journey through China, says:

The wall at the bottom is at least 12 feet thick. The staircase is narrow and troublesome, the steps being very high; the ceiling of each room is beautified with paintings, and the walls of the upper rooms have several niches full of carved idols. There are several priests or bonzes attached to the building, to keep it in order, and illuminate it on festival occasions. These are placed at each of the eight angles, on every story. The effect of the subdued light on the highly reflective surface of the tower is very striking and beautiful.

You cannot reason with ignorance.

Magnetic Telegraph.

The New York Journal of Commerce has a notice of the successful determination lately made of the difference of longitude between New York, Philadelphia and Washington, by means of the magnetic telegraph. The three observatories at Washington, Philadelphia and Jersey City were connected by a continuous wire; so that telegraphic signals might be exchanged between any two of them at pleasure. In some of the first experiments, signals were exchanged between Jersey City and Philadelphia, and also between Philadelphia and Washington; but it was found impossible to transmit signals directly from Jersey City to Washington. The power of the battery appeared inadequate to that distance. But on the 29th of July this difficulty was overcome. Twenty clock signals were given at Jersey City, and recorded both at Philadelphia and Washington; twenty signals were given at Philadelphia, which were received at Jersey City and Washington; and twenty signals, given at Washington, were received at Jersey City and Philadelphia. Thus the comparison of the three clocks was perfect; and thus the original plan of observation was fully carried out. This was glorious success. The same complete set of signals has since been again exchanged between the three observatories. The object of the observation has thus been completely attained.

The difference of longitude between Jersey City and Philadelphia, is four minutes and thirty seconds; and between Jersey city and Washington, twelve minutes and three seconds, omitting in each case a fraction of a second, which can only be fully determined when all the observations have been completely reduced.

The Journal, after going at length into the experiments showing how they furnish the means of measuring the velocity of the electric fluid, says:

"One important conclusion is deducible from these experiments, viz.: that by means of the magnetic telegraph, a clock in New York can be compared with another at a distance of two hundred miles, quite as accurately as two clocks can be compared in adjoining rooms. Another conclusion which appears to be authorised by these experiments is, that the time required for the electric fluid to

travel from New York to Washington and back again, a distance of 450 miles, is so small a fraction of a second, that it is inappreciable to the most practised observer.

Milk Paint.

A foreign correspondent of one of our exchange papers says, that a paint has been used on the Continent with success, made from milk and lime, that dries quicker than oil paint, and has no smell. It is made in the following manner: Take fresh curds, and bruise the lumps on a stone, or in an earthen pan or mortar, with a spatula or strong spoon. Then put them into a pot with an equal quantity of lime, well slacked with water, to make it just thick enough to be kneaded. Stir this mixture without adding more water, and a white colored fluid will soon be obtained, which will serve as paint. It may be laid on with a brush with as much ease as varnish, and it dries very speedily. It must, however, be used the same day it is made, for if kept till next day, it will be too thick, consequently no more must be mixed up at one time than can be laid on in a day. If different colors are required, any of the ochres, as yellow or red ochre, or umber, may be mixed with it in any proportion. Prussian blue would be changed by the lime. Two coats of this paint will be sufficient, and when quite dry it may be polished with a piece of woolen cloth, or similar substance, and it will become as bright as varnish. It will only do for inside work, but it will last longer if varnished over with the white of an egg.—SEL.

Italy.

The Duke of Modena has sold to Austria two small islands in the Po, commanding the navigation of that river, near the fortress of Brescello. Austrian regiments are very soon to take possession of this position, of well known strategic importance. The object of Austria is but too apparent. It is, in the event that Italy, pushed to extremities, and sustained by the sympathies of all, bids defiance to foreign oppression, mistress of the strong position of Brescello, Austria may inundate with her regiments the Duchy of Modena, and the states of Parma and Romagna. She will thus cut off communication between the Liberals of Lombardy and their brethren of central Italy. It is hoped that the King of Sardinia,

whose liberal sentiments are well known, will interpose a successful protest against the consummation of this encroachment of Austria, that threatens his dominions as well as all Italy with peril.—SEL.

ANCIENT TEETOTALERS.—Cyrus, of Persia, when a young prince, visited his uncle, Cyaxares, and to show that there was no merit in being a good cup bearer; took the cup from Sacas, who acted in that capacity.

Astyages, history informs us, admitted his skill but laughingly observed, 'the young waiter has forgotten one thing.'

'What have I forgotten?' asked Cyrus.

'To taste the wine, before you handed it to me and your mother.'

'I did not forget that, but I did not choose to swallow poison.'

'Poison!' exclaimed the king.

'Yes, there must be poison in the cup, for they who drink of it sometimes grow giddy and sick, and fall down.'

'Then you never drink in your country!' inquired Astyages.

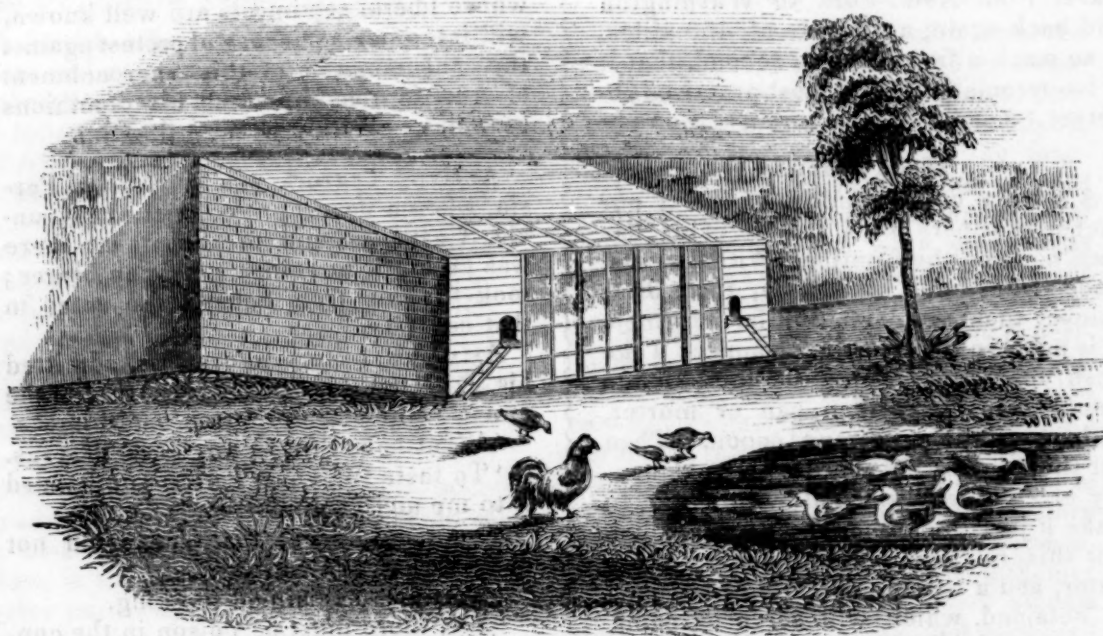
'Yes, but we only drink to satisfy thirst, and then a little water suffices.'

This occurred nearly two thousand four hundred years ago, yet it is as true as if it were an event of yesterday—that intoxicating drink is a poison.—SEL.

NAUVOO.—The Mormon Temple has been sold to a committee of the Catholic Church, for the sum of \$75,000; and the purchasers have also bought some considerable other property in the city. The contract for the Temple, however, was so far incomplete, as to require the ratification of the Bishop. It is understood the building is to be appropriated to educational purposes connected with the Church into whose hands it has passed.

It is also stated that the last remnant of Mormonism, consisting of thirty or forty families, under the charge of Dan'l H. Wells, had left Nauvoo, to join the California expedition. Babbitt & Co. still remain, however, as agents for the Church.—SEL.

The education of the multitude is necessary to the support of a republic; but it is equally true, that a republic is a powerful means of educating the multitude. In a free State, solemn responsibilities are imposed on every citizen; great subjects are to be discussed; great interests to be decided.—SEL.



A POULTRY-HOUSE.

Cheapness and simplicity are important qualities in all the secondary fabrics to be reared on a farm. We have before given the form and description of a poultry-house, with small yards enclosed and arrangements of a kind rather less simple, and now exhibit one of the plainest sort, such as may easily be made by any man who has a few boards, and knows how to drive nails with a hammer.

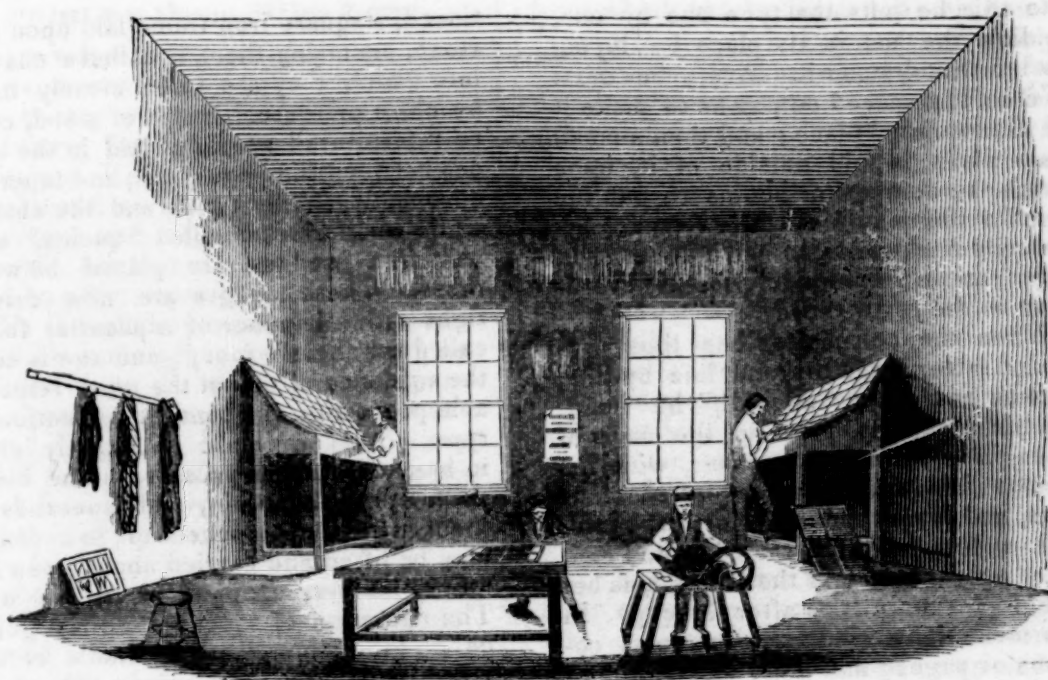
Such a building, simple as it is, may be so placed, planned and finished, as to afford much security and convenience to the harmless and useful feathered occupants for which it is designed.

Fowls want shelter from snow, rain, cold and excessive heat; and this may be secured by a rough fabrick like that above depicted; and a fence may be made to serve as one of the walls. It would usually be desirable to have a few trees to shade the roof in summer, if the position be such as to secure a warm southern aspect and a northern shelter, adapted to the winter. The entrance for the fowls should be of such a nature, as to be convenient to them and impassable, or at least, inconvenient to their enemies. Here we see small holes, at a little elevation above the ground, with boards or ladders laid sloping up to them, by which chickens and even ducks and geese may gain access. After they have been shut in, the ladders may be lowered or raised a little, so that rats, squirrels, weazles

and other vermin would be unable to follow them. Shelters might be hung at the holes, and closed in cold weather.

Within poles may be laid across at different heights, for roosts, and rows of boxes, or long, rude troughs divided into compartments, prepared for laying-hens, and supplied with hay. These should be in the darker parts of the building, or so constructed as to be rather dark, and partly sheltered from sight: as hens always prefer dark and retired spots for their nests. On the floors provision should be made for the ducks and geese.

The yard should be well enclosed, if possible, unless so far removed from the garden as to leave the latter secure from the depredations of the fowls, and the expense should not be thought too great, when weighed against the danger of straying, and other inconveniences. To the yard they should usually be confined, except when the grass and grain have been newly gathered in; and then it is well to let them into the fields, to feed on insects and scattered grain. When grasshoppers abound, however, chickens may be made to subserve a most important purpose, by being turned into a field or even a garden suffering from their depredations: as each will devour great numbers of them in a day, commonly without stopping to injure any of the plants, on which they would usually feed. (See vol. iii. p. 257.)



A PRINTING OFFICE.

Having heretofore given our readers drawings and descriptions of most of the later processes necessary in making books, we now invite their attention to the first steps, viz. the collection and arrangement of the type. We may perhaps hereafter go still farther back, and speak of the manufacture of the types themselves, noticing the late improvements in that important business: but for the present we will only stop to refer our readers to the drawings and descriptions of various printing-presses in vol. i. p. 326, &c., vol. ii. p. 409, &c., vol. iii. p. 89, &c., and of books and bookbinding in vol. i. p. 166, and vol. ii. p. 632.

It is a remarkable fact, and one to be lamented, that, while every other department of book-making has experienced many and important improvements, types are still set in the same way, and with the same tedious slowness as they were three hundred years ago. They are all picked up one by one, and placed in succession side by side. Whatever be the size of the book or newspaper, every letter, point and space which it contains shows two or three distinct motions of a compositor's hand; and any one may estimate the amount of time or the number of men necessary to set up the type, after being informed of the usual quantity set up in a day: viz. 5000 "em's"

Our print shows two compositors at

their cases, one a man and the other (a rare case in this country, though sometimes seen,) a woman. The cases are shallow boxes, about 2 ft. square, divided into numerous compartments, each of which contains the types bearing a particular letter or figure, or spaces of a particular kind. These are not arranged in alphabetical order; but those which are most frequently used are placed near the middle, more directly under the hands of the compositor, and in compartments of larger size. Such is the fact with the letters e, o, a, &c., and the thinner sort of spaces, which are used to separate common words and sentences. The upper case, which is set up on the stand behind the lower, and in a position more vertical, contains the capital letters, usually in much smaller number. In every office racks are provided to receive cases when not in use. These are merely upright posts, with cross-pieces, on which the cases may be easily slid, like narrow drawers in a bureau.

The compositor, who has a piece of work before him, as for instance the manuscript which we are now writing, places the copy upon the upper case, holding his "stick" in his left hand. This is a small iron thing in the form of half a box, about three-quarters of an inch in depth, with a moveable side, to adapt it to columns and pages of different breadth.

Into this he puts the type one by one, holding the last in its place by laying his left thumb upon it. Every line must be carefully spaced out, so as to make it fill its appointed place; and then a small brass plate is laid outside of it, upon which the compositor begins to put the type for the next line. The type are necessarily backwards, to make them print aright, as an impression presents everything in the reverse order.

When the compositor has thus proceeded letter by letter, and line by line, until he has got a "stickful," he "empties his stick," by pressing the mass of types in a dexterous manner, with his thumbs and fingers placed at the four sides, and lays it upon a narrow board, with a low ledge at the side and end, called a "galley;" and then begins, as before, to set more type after the copy. In this manner he gradually composes columns or pages; and thus, by the aid of many hands, all the newspapers, pamphlets and books we read or purchase, or see, are made. At this easy, though monotonous rate, thousands of quiet, patient, and industrious men are daily employed, in all parts of our country. It is rather a striking thought, on entering a printing office, that the process of preparing for publication the eloquence of men whose language stirs mankind, should be performed in perfect silence.

Attempts have been made to put this light branch of labor into the hands of females, and it is perhaps difficult to say why with so little success. We have heard that a considerable number of women and girls are employed 'at the case' in France; but in this country there have been but few, although one is represented at work, in the office represented in our print.

When a sufficient number of columns or pages are 'in type,' they are placed on "the stone," in the order in which they are to be printed on the first side of a sheet of paper, whether for a newspaper or for a book. The arrangement of pages for books is curious, being different for every change in the number of pages. Some idea may be formed of this by unfolding a printed sheet, like one of our magazines, and observing how the successive pages are thrown into disorder.

When the type are properly placed, to print one side of the sheet, as above men-

tioned, a square iron frame laid upon the stone, enclosing them, is called a 'chase,' into which they are to be closely fixed by close pressure. Strips of wood, called "furniture" are now laid in the spaces between the pages, &c., and tapering ones between the types and the chase; while small blocks, called "quoins," shaped like wedges, are placed between these. These wedges are now driven tight with a hammer of a peculiar form, called a "sheep's foot;" and now is seen the evidence of one of the most remarkable properties of a font, or collection of type. They are made so exactly alike in breadth, that the pressure alone binds them tightly together; and thousands of them, when thus 'locked up' in a chase, may be lifted and carried about, even for miles, without dropping a single one. The operation of 'locking up' is going on at 'the stone,' in the middle of the office depicted in our print. The foreman has the sheep's foot in his right hand, and a follower in his left, with which he drives the quoins tight between the furniture and the chase.

When this is done, the form, (as the frame and its contents are called,) is ready for the press; and now we must refer the reader to such of the preceding numbers above noted, for the various kinds of presses, in which printing is performed.

On the left of the foreman is Mr. Gray's rotary press, one of several kinds invented within a few years for printing cards and other small work. The type, being fixed to a cylinder, revolve with it, and are made to print numerous cards or small sheets in a short time, by the simple movement of a crank. We have heretofore mentioned that Messrs. Hoe of this city have invented and made presses of large size on the same general principle.

CURIOUS MODE OF SPLITTING ROCKS.—According to the calculations of philosophers, a spherule, or little globe of water, only one inch in diameter, expands in freezing, with a force superior to the resistance of 13 1-2 tons weight. This power, it is said, has been applied with success in Sweden, to the splitting of rocks. Why cannot this mode be adopted in Canada and the northern parts of the U. S., in winter, by filling holes drilled in the rocks with water and allowing it to freeze?—SEL.

A Painting three Miles Long.

There was a young lad of fifteen, a fatherless, moneyless youth, to whom there came a very extraordinary idea, as he was floating for the first time down the Mississippi. He had read in some foreign journal that America could boast the most picturesque and magnificent scenery in the world, but that she had not yet produced an artist capable of delineating it. On this thought he pondered, and pondered, till his brain began to whirl; and, as he glided along the shores of the stupendous river, gazing around him with wonder and delight, the boy resolved within himself that he would take away the reproach from his country—that he would paint the beauties and sublimities of his native land.

Some years passed away, and still John Banvard, for that was his name, dreamed of being a painter. There mingled no idea of profit with his ambition; and indeed, strange to say, we can learn nothing of any aspirations he may have felt after artistical excellence. His grand object, as he himself informs us, was to falsify the assertion, that America had 'no artists commensurate with the grandeur and extent of her scenery,' and to accomplish this, by producing the largest painting in the world!

John Banvard was born in New York, and 'raised' in Kentucky; but he had no patrons either among the rich merchants of the one, or the wild enthusiasts of the other, whose name has become a synonyme for all that is good, bad, and ridiculous in the American character. He was self-taught, and self-dependent; and when he determined to paint a picture of the shores of the Mississippi which should be as superior to all others in point of size as that prodigious river is superior to the streamlets of Europe, he was obliged to betake himself for sometime to trading and boating upon the mighty stream, in order to raise funds for the purchase of materials. But this was at length accomplished, and the work begun. His first task was to make the necessary drawings; and in executing this he spent four hundred days in the manner thus described by himself:

"For this purpose he had to travel thousands of miles alone in an open skiff, crossing and re-crossing the rapid stream, in many places over two miles in breadth, to select proper points of sight

from which to take his sketch; his hands became hardened with constantly plying the oar, and his skin as tawny as an Indian's, from exposure to the rays of the sun and the vicissitudes of the weather. He would be weeks together without speaking to a human being, having no other company than his rifle, which furnished him with his meat from the game of the woods or the fowls of the river. When the sun began to sink behind the lofty bluffs, and evening to approach, he would select some secluded sandy cove, overshadowed by the lofty cotton wood, draw out his skiff from the water, and repair to the woods to hunt his supper. Having killed his game, he would return, dress, cook, and from some fallen log would eat it with his biscuit, with no other beverage than the wholesome water of the noble river that glided by him. Having finished his lonely meal, he would roll himself in his clanket, creep under his frail skiff, which he turned over to shield him from the night dews, and with his portfolio of drawings for his pillow, and the sand of the bar for his bed, would sleep soundly till the morning; when he would arise from his lowly couch, eat his breakfast before the rays of the rising sun had dispersed the humid mist from the surface of the river, and then start fresh to his task again."

When the preparatory drawings were completed, he erected a building at Louisville in Kentucky, where he at length commenced his picture, which was to be a panorama of the Mississippi, painted on canvass, three miles long; and it is noted, with a justifiable pride, that this proved to be a home production throughout—the cotton being grown in one of the southern states, and the fabric spun and woven by the factory girls at Lowell.

The scene at a landing-place towards the evening is striking. "The boats have come from regions thousands of miles apart. They have floated to a common point of union. The surface of the boats covers some acres. Fowls are fluttering over the roofs, as invariable appendages. The piercing note of the chanticler is heard; the cattle low; the horses trample as in their stables; the swine utter the cries of fighting with each other; the turkeys gobble; the dogs of a hundred regions become acquainted. The boatmen travel about from boat to boat, make inquiries and acquaintances,

agree to 'lash boats,' as it is called, and form alliances to yield mutual assistance to each other on the way to New Orleans. After an hour or two passed in this way, they spring on shore, to 'raise the wind' in the village. If they tarry all night, as is generally the case, it is well for the people of the town if they do not become riotous in the course of the evening; in which case, strong measures are adopted, and the proceeding on both sides are summary and decisive. With the first dawn, all is bustle and motion; and amidst shouts, and trappings of cattle, and barking of dogs, and crowing of the fowls, the fleet is in half an hour all under weigh; and when the sun rises, nothing is seen but the broad stream rolling on as before. These boats unite once more at Natchez and New Orleans, and although they live on the same river, it is improbable that they will ever meet again on the earth."

A stranger is surprised, it is added, by the mode of travelling in steamboats on this mighty river. "He contemplates the prodigious construction, with its double tiers of cabins, and its separate establishment for the ladies, and its commodious arrangements for the deck passengers and the servants. Overhead, about him, and below him, all is life and movement. He contemplates the splendor of the cabin, its beautiful finishing of the richest woods, its rich carpeting, its mirrors and fine furniture, its sliding tables, its bar-room, and all its arrangements for the accommodation of a hundred cabin passengers. The fare is sumptuous, and everything in a style of splendor, order, and quiet, far exceeding most city taverns. You read, converse, walk or sleep, as you choose. You are not burdened by the restraint of usual ceremony. The varied and verdant scenery shifts about you. The trees, the green islands, the houses on the shore, everything has an appearance, as by enchantment, of moving past you. The river-fowl, with their white and extended lines, are wheeling their flight above you. The sky is bright. The river is dotted with boats above, beside, and below you. You hear the echo of their bugles reverberating from the woods. Behind the wooded point, you see the ascending column of smoke rising over the trees, which announces that another steamboat is approaching you. The moving pageant glides through a

narrow passage, between an island thick-set with young cotton woods—so even, so beautiful, and regular, that they seem to have been planted for a pleasure-ground—and the main shore. As you shoot out again into the broad stream, you come in view of a plantation with all its busy and cheerful accompaniments. At other times, you are sweeping along for many leagues together, where either shore is a boundless and pathless wilderness. A contrast is thus strongly forced upon the mind, of the highest improvement and the latest pre-eminent invention of art with the most lonely aspect of grand but desolate nature—the most striking and complete assemblage of splendor and comfort, the cheerfulness of a floating hotel, which carries perhaps hundreds of guests, with a wild and uninhabited forest, it may be a hundred miles in width, the abode only of bears, owls, and noxious animals."

Such are the impressions an American receives from the vast Mississippi; and we think it useful to present them here, by way of contrast to the caricatures of European travellers. But Mr. Banvard's panorama, when it comes, will enable us, at all events, to judge for ourselves of the physical aspect of the river, and of the boats, and appearance, grouping, and costume of the passengers. We think, however, we may venture to assure him that his exhibition will be viewed with interest by "the old country" from better motives than those of mere curiosity.—*Chambers' Journal*.

EXAGGERATIONS.—Never to speak by superlatives is a sign of a wise man; for that way of speaking wounds either truth or prudence. Exaggerations are so many prostitutions of reputation, because they discover the weakness of understanding, and the bad discerning of him that speaks. Excessive praises excite both curiosity and envy; so that, if merit answer not the value that is set upon it, as it generally happens, general opinion revolts against the imposture, and makes the flatterer and the flattered both ridiculous.—**SEL.**

How can any any other than honest men and women hold this country together as a republic? Are not sobriety, truth, honesty, sincerity, and intelligence indispensable, if we would avoid an iron, tyrannical yoke, and preserve liberty?

The Manor of Rensselaerwick.

A son of the late Patroon, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, of Burlington, New Jersey, has written an account of the origin and progress of the difficulties in the Manor of Rensselaerwick.

He states that he has no interest in that part of his father's estate, which is now the cause of so much trouble.

The title to the land rests on these grounds:—Holland, in order to encourage emigrants, made liberal offers to Patroons who should plant colonies in New Netherlands. Killian Van Rensselaer, at various times from 1636 to 1637, purchased lands from the Indian chiefs, in presence of the Governor, making payment in full. These purchases were confirmed by the authorities at Fort Amsterdam; by the Dutch government at home; by the English in 1664, again in 1685, and still again in 1704; and finally by the State of New York in 1821, by a provision of the constitution saying, that nothing in that instrument "shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by authority of the King or his predecessors. The Judiciary Committee, in the Legislature last year, said expressly that if this was not good title, "there can certainly be none in this state."

Most of the Manor is settled under perpetual leases, by which tenants hold the farm in perpetuity, with a reservation to the proprietor of mines and streams, the right to erect mills and to cut timber for them, the right of ingress and egress over the land;—he paying for the land so used—and a quarter of the purchase money on every alienation of the estate otherwise than by a will. The tenant is bound to pay a yearly rent in wheat, four fat fowls, and a day's service, and to pay all taxes.

The rents paid by the Helderberg and Rensselaer farmers, are 10 bushels of wheat per 100 acres; and the average of the whole manor, is 14 bushels per 100 acres, less than one bushel to nine acres. The title of the proprietors is perfectly good:—the rents are very low; and the whole is held according to express agreement. The grievances complained of by the tenants, and which are made the pretexts of the rebellion and refusal to pay the rents, are thus stated:—1. They allege a want of title in the landlord; this has been disproved, and, if it were well-founded, they, certainly, have no better

title than the proprietors. 2. Some complain because they pay in wheat instead of money. There can be no practical grievances in this provision as with money wheat can always be purchased, the requisite amount can always be raised, and the arrangement was made expressly for the benefit of the tenants. 3. The pair of fowls and the day's service are represented as anti-republican. These have always been commuted at the market price, when desired. 4. The reservation to the landlord of a quarter of the money, when the farms are sold, is complained of; but it should be borne in mind, that it cost the holder nothing, that he agreed to the condition, that he gets three-fourths when he has no ownership in it, and above all, these quarter sales have very rarely been exacted by the proprietor, and may always be commuted at very small prices. 5. The reservation of mines and streams is complained of; but it is a part of the contract, and practically it has no effect, as no mines have been discovered. 6. The tenants say they have paid for the land, by paying rent for a series of years, and should therefore be its owners; the same rule would release a borrower from the obligation to repay the principal of a debt, when he had kept it long enough to let the accumulated interest equal the original sum. 7. Another complaint is that back rents have been allowed to accumulate; this is as much the fault of the tenant as the proprietor, and moreover the late Patroon made the most positive and benevolent provisions in his will, for abatement in whole or in part of these back rents. 8. It is said that the tenants have been degraded to vassals and serfs; the Judiciary Committee of the last Legislature have declared their belief that this grievance exists only in imagination.

These are the grievances of which the tenants complain; and no one can fail to see that they are utterly unfounded, or at least inadequate to justify the steps they have taken. The proprietors have never proposed, in new leases to renew any of the objectionable clauses, but have been perfectly willing to unite with the tenants in cancelling all the old leases, and changing the mode of tenure, so that wheat rent should be converted into money rent, and the farms purchased at the price of which the rent would be the interest. They profess to agree to these

terms, but a difference arises as to the price of the wheat, and the rate of interest: the proprietors wish to take the average price of wheat for the last ten years, (which would be about one dollar and twenty-five cents,) and to estimate the interest at five per cent: the tenants refuse to allow over one dollar per bushel for the wheat, and demand the interest to be estimated at seven per cent. The difference between these views will be seen at a glance—twenty-two and a half bushels, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel, are twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents, which would be the annual rent, and this at five per cent., would be the interest of five hundred and seventy dollars.

The Teasle.

Of all vegetable productions, the seed-vessel of this species of thistle is one of the best adapted to an important use, in its natural state. It for sometime occupied, alone, an important place among improved machinery. After all the labor and ingenuity devoted by man to the fabrication of card-teeth, in all their varieties of materials, form and application, he was for some years unable to devise anything so well fitted to the napping of cloth as the teasle; and the demand for this otherwise useless plant was extensive and increasing. One of the principal woolen-manufacturers in Lowell informed us, about twelve years ago, while showing the large frames, in which teasles are fixed for the purpose of raising and combing out the nap of broadcloths, that he paid about five thousand dollars a-year for that article, and was unable to obtain a sufficient quantity, although he had encouraged the farmers to raise them.

The culture of the teasle afterwards increased, and seemed likely to be more general and profitable, as experience proved the business to be easy and the crop certain.

One of the peculiarities of the teasle is the recurved direction of the stiff points of the beards. The other thistles, like most of the armed plants, have their points directed forwards, in a straight line: but this alone unfits them all for the use to which the teasle is applied. The latter has its points bent outward and backward, and stiff and elastic to such a degree, that a hard rub, even if

long continued, neither breaks, nor wears off nor overcomes their strength. If one be drawn across the hand in a direction from the stem towards the apex of the teasle, it will easily tear the skin; and when a number of them are made to pass over new-woven broadcloth, a thousand filaments of the wool are drawn by them from the yarn, which soon conceal the threads, forming a rough nap, which is then sheared down by a machine invented for the purpose, and thus finished for use.

The ingenuity of mechanics, however, as we have before intimated, has at last devised an artificial substitute for the teasle. Small steel wires, pointed and recurved something after this natural pattern, are now fitted in frames, which have in a great measure taken the place of teasle-frames, so that the culture of this plant is much less important and lucrative than formerly. While the demand continues, however, the teasle may be raised with some advantage, both to the farmer and to the manufacturer, and of course to the public; and it is proper that every farmer should know that the culture is easy and cheap, and that, as the article is not perishable, and may be raised on poor soil, the little time devoted to it is not likely to be thrown away.

The thistles all belong to the 19th class of Linnæus, Syngenesia, having the anthers of their stamens united. The flowers, also, are compound, or collected on common receptacles, so as to form a globular or spheriodal mass, like the common purple thistle, the dandelion and the daisy. Each of these receptacles has a calyx or involucre. This, in the thistles, is formed of a great number of strong leaves, terminating in stiff, slender, and sharp briars, which form an armature, and render the plant offensive to the touch of man and beast, and useless as food, except to the ass, and a few other animals.

LONGEVITY OF THE ORANGE TREE.—In a French work on Gardening, published in 1750, we have the following:

"An Orange Tree seems to be still in its youthful vigor, and is covered with flowers after it has been in the ground for two or three centuries. And this truth was demonstrated by that magnificent Orange Tree at Versailles, which is called the Great Bourbon. It was seized,

with the estate of the Constable of Bourbon, in the year 1523, and was then the finest tree in France, and judged to be sixty or seventy years old, which, added to two hundred and ten, amount to almost three hundred years. There are several of these trees at Fontainebleau, that were very fine, even in the time of Francis I.

NEWLY DISCOVERED USES OF THE SUNFLOWER.—Those most experienced in the cultivation of this plant, are sanguine that, with a proper soil and proper cultivation, it is more profitable than wheat or corn. The seeds are more oleaginous than those of the flax plant, and combine the qualities for table use of the best olive oil; for burning, of the best sperm, without its smoke; and for painting, it is said, by painters who have used it, to be superior to linseed, and it is more rapid in drying, equally easy in spreading, and without forming a much denser coat. Prepared and eaten as artichokes, the young cups of this plant are very esculent and pleasant to the palate; the stalks are a very excellent substitute for hemp or flax, and for bee pasturage it is equal to any plant, yielding, from its luscious and numerous nectaries, an abundance of the best and most palatable honey. A writer in one of our agricultural papers, says, that, on suitable soil with proper cultivation, it will yield on an average, from eighty to one hundred bushels of seed to the acre. From five to seven quarts of oil are calculated on, per bushel. If this is not over-estimating its productiveness, and it can be raised as cheaply as wheat or Indian corn, ordinarily considered the most expensive crop cultivated, the Sunflower must be a very profitable production. We have heretofore cultivated it on a small scale, usually in vacant spots, by the fence and in places where the cultivation of other vegetables was ineligible, and so far as our experience goes it corroborates the above assertions. We find that the green leaves are very excellent fodder for cows, especially when the feed in our pastures gets low in seasons of scarcity and drouth. We generally commence plucking them in July, taking the lower leaves first, and feeding them out at night, or, if the scarcity of feed is great, in the morning before turning them from their yard. We have sometimes given them corn-toppings

and the leaves of the Sunflower at the same time, and have found the latter are invariably preferred. The seed of the Sunflower is a most desirable food for poultry, its highly oleaginous nature wholly superseding the necessity of animal food.—*Ver. Chronicle.*

TO BOIL SALT MEAT TENDER.—Put the meat over the fire in cold water, and never suffer it to boil faster than a gentle simmer, or it will be hard and tough. When done, beef will separate easily from the bones—ham and tongue from the skin. A large shovelful of wood ashes may be put into the water in which ham or smoked tongue is to be boiled, and some hay at the bottom of the pot. Allow a quarter of an hour for every pound of ham. For corned ribs or plate piece of beef, when well boiled, take the bones out carefully, and put it into good shape by wrapping about it neatly, all the fat and loose hanging pieces; then put it between two pieces of thick planks, kept for the purpose, and press it until perfectly cold, with a weight, say fifty-six. It makes large smooth slices when cut, and at breakfast or lunch it is positively delicious.—*Ameri. Agri.*

LARGE TREES IN MEXICO.—His excellency Don Fernando Lorenza, formerly Archbishop of Mexico, affirms in his Annotations, printed in that city in 1770, that, in company with the Archbishop of Guatemala, and other persons, he visited a celebrated cypress, (*Cupressus disticha*?) known by the Indian name of *ahueheutl*, which he found to be so very large, that in a cavity originally caused by a bolt of lightning, he made 100 boys enter at a time.

THE SALT SPRINGS.—From the annual Report of the Superintendent, to the Legislature, it appears that there were inspected during the last year, at Salina 1,873,380 bushels of salt; at Syracuse 1,146,815; at Liverpool 491,688; at Geddes 321,746. Total 3,833,581 bushels, exceeding that of the previous year 71,223 bushels.

The revenue for the year was \$41,381,46—expenses \$33,675,99. Net revenue \$7,705,47.

Many of our greatest men take rank among good penman.

POETRY.

The Lord's Prayer.

We lay before our readers the Lord's Prayer, beautifully paraphrased into an acrostic, by Thomas Sturtevant, a soldier of the 26th regiment, U. S. infantry, once a prisoner of war in the Province of Upper Canada. Our Lord and King, who reigns enthroned on high!

Father of light! mysterious Deity!
Who art the great I AM, the last, the first,
Art righteous, holy, merciful and just;
In realms of glory, scenes where angels sing,
Heaven is the dwelling-place of God our King.
Hallowed be thy name, which doth all names transcend,

Be thou adored, our great, Almighty Friend.
Thy Glory shines beyond creation's space,
Name-d in the book of Justice and of Grace;
Thy kingdom towers beyond the starry skies;
Kingdoms satanic fall, but thine shall rise.
Come let thine empire, O thou Holy One,
Thy great and everlasting will be done!
Will God make known his will, his power display?

Be it the work of mortals to obey.
Done is the great, the wondrous work of love,

On Calvary's cross he died, but reigns above.
Earth bears the record in thy holy word,
As heaven adores thy name, let Earth, O Lord;

It shines transcendent in the eternal skies,
Is praised in Heaven, for man the Savior dies.
In songs immortal laud his glorious name,
Heaven shouts with joy, and saints his love proclaim.

Give us, O Lord, our food, nor cease to give
Us that pure food in which our souls may live!

This be our boon to-day and days to come,
Day without end in our eternal home;
Our needy souls supply from day to day,
Daily assist and aid us when we pray,
Bread though we ask, yet, Lord, thy blessing lend,

And make us grateful when thy gifts descend.
Forgive our sins, which in destruction place
Us the vile children of a rebel race.
Our follies, faults and trespasses forgive,
Debts which we ne'er can pay, or thou receive;

As we, O Lord, our neighbors' faults o'er-look,
We beg thou'dst blot ours from thy memory's book.

Forgive our enemies, extend our grace,
Our souls to save, e'en Adam's guilty race,
Debtors to Thee in Gratitude and Love,
And in that duty paid by saints above,
Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise
Us from the tempter and his hellish ways.
Not in our own, but in his name who bled,
Into thine ear, we pour our every need.
Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun,
But may we conquer through thy conquering Son!

Deliver us from all which can annoy
Us in this world and may our souls destroy,
From all calamities which men betide,
Evil and death, O turn our feet aside;
For we are mortal worms and cleave to clay;
Thine 'tis to rule and mortals' to obey.
Is not thy mercy, Lord, forever free?
The whole creation knows no God but Thee;
Kingdom and empire in thy presence fall;
The King eternal reigns the King of all.
Power is with Thee—to Thee be glory given,
And be thy name adored by earth and heaven,

The praise of saints and angels is thine own;
Glory to Thee, the everlasting One,
Forever be Thy holy name adored:
Amen, Hosanna! blessed be the Lord!

To our Subscribers.—Your kind exertions are invited, to obtain new subscribers to this work. Please to observe—Vol. IV. will be sent free of postage.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—\$2 paid for Vol. IV. will send it to any friend, near or distant, during the year, in monthly numbers, without burthening him with postage. The three former volumes may be sent on the same terms, and monthly if desired, to other friends or members of the same family, at a distance. The complete work may thus be secured for the family library.

OUR NEW EDITION.—The bound Vols. i. and ii. of Dwight's Am. Magazine, (in muslin or half-sheep), are delivered to purchasers in Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Philadelphia and intermediate places, "free of freight," at the N. York price. Enclose to the Editor \$5, and vols. i. and ii. will be brought to the door. 5 sets for \$20. \$7 will pay for vols. i. and ii., and also the current Vol. iii., in monthly pamphlets. The remaining numbers of the latter will be sent by mail, at a small postage.

For \$10 will be sent vols. i., ii., iii., and iv., (for 1848,) and any book in the market that may be ordered, not costing more than \$1.50.

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RECOMMENDATION.—From the Methodist Quarterly Review, Oct. 1, 1847.

"These volumes exhibit a rare specimen of plodding industry and good taste. The object of the editor is to furnish interesting reading which will not pervert the heart. And in times like these, when our popular newspapers deal in the worst species of fiction, and are directly calculated to pervert the moral sensibilities of the rising generation. It is an encouraging fact that the one now on our table, should meet with encouragement. We wish our friend Dwight abundant success in his labors. The work contains many illustrations upon wood. The cheapness of this paper cannot fail to secure for it an extensive patronage."